

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

On page 4, after line 36, please amend the specification by inserting the following new paragraph:

Figure 5. Deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 27) for a 75/65 kD TNF-BP cDNA clone described in Smith et al., Science 248, 1019-1023, (1990). The leader region is singly underlined, the transmembrane domain is shown boxed, and potential N-linked glycosylation sites are doubly underlined.

On page 10, at line 1, please replace the first paragraph with the following amended paragraph:

That is to say, the present invention embraces not only allelic variants, but also those DNA sequences which result from deletions, substitutions and additions from one or more nucleotides of the sequences given in Figure 1 or Figure 4, whereby in the case of the proteins coded thereby there come into consideration, just as before, TNF-BP. One sequence which results from such a deletion is described, for example, in Smith et al., Science 248, 1019-1023, (1990), which is incorporated by reference herein. Figure 5 (a reproduction of Figure 3B of Smith et al.) shows the deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 27) of the cDNA coding region of a human TNF receptor cDNA clone. The leader region is singly underlined, the transmembrane domain is shown boxed, and potential N-linked glycosylation sites are doubly underlined. The entire nucleotide sequence is available upon request and has been deposited at Genbank under Accession Number M32315.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 11 with the following amended paragraph:

There are preferred first of all those DNA sequences which code for such a protein having an apparent molecular weight of about 55 kD, whereby the sequence given in FIG. 1 is especially preferred, and sequences which code for non-soluble as well as soluble fragments of such proteins. A DNA sequence which codes, for example, for such a non-soluble protein fragment extends from nucleotide -185 to 1122 of the sequence given in FIG. 1. DNA sequences which code for soluble protein fragments are, for example, those which

extend from nucleotide -185 to 633 or from nucleotide -14 to 633 of the sequence given in FIG. 1. There are also preferred DNA sequences which code for a protein of about 75/65 kD, whereby those which contain the partial cDNA sequences shown in FIG. 4 are preferred. Especially preferred DNA sequences in this case are the sequences of the open reading frame of nucleotide 2 to 1,177. The peptides IIA, IIC, IIE, IIF, IIG and IIH are coded by the partial cDNA sequence in FIG. 4, whereby the insignificant deviations in the experimentally determined amino acid sequences are based on the cDNA-derived sequence with highest probability from the limited resolution of the gas phase sequencing. DNA sequences which code for insoluble (deposited on October 17, 2006 with the American Type Culture Collection, 12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, Maryland 20852, under Accession No. PTA 7942) as well as soluble fractions of TNF-binding proteins having an apparent molecular weight of 65 kD/75 kD are also preferred. DNA sequences for such soluble fragments can be determined on the basis of the amino acid sequences derived from the nucleic acid sequences coding for such non-soluble TNF-BP.